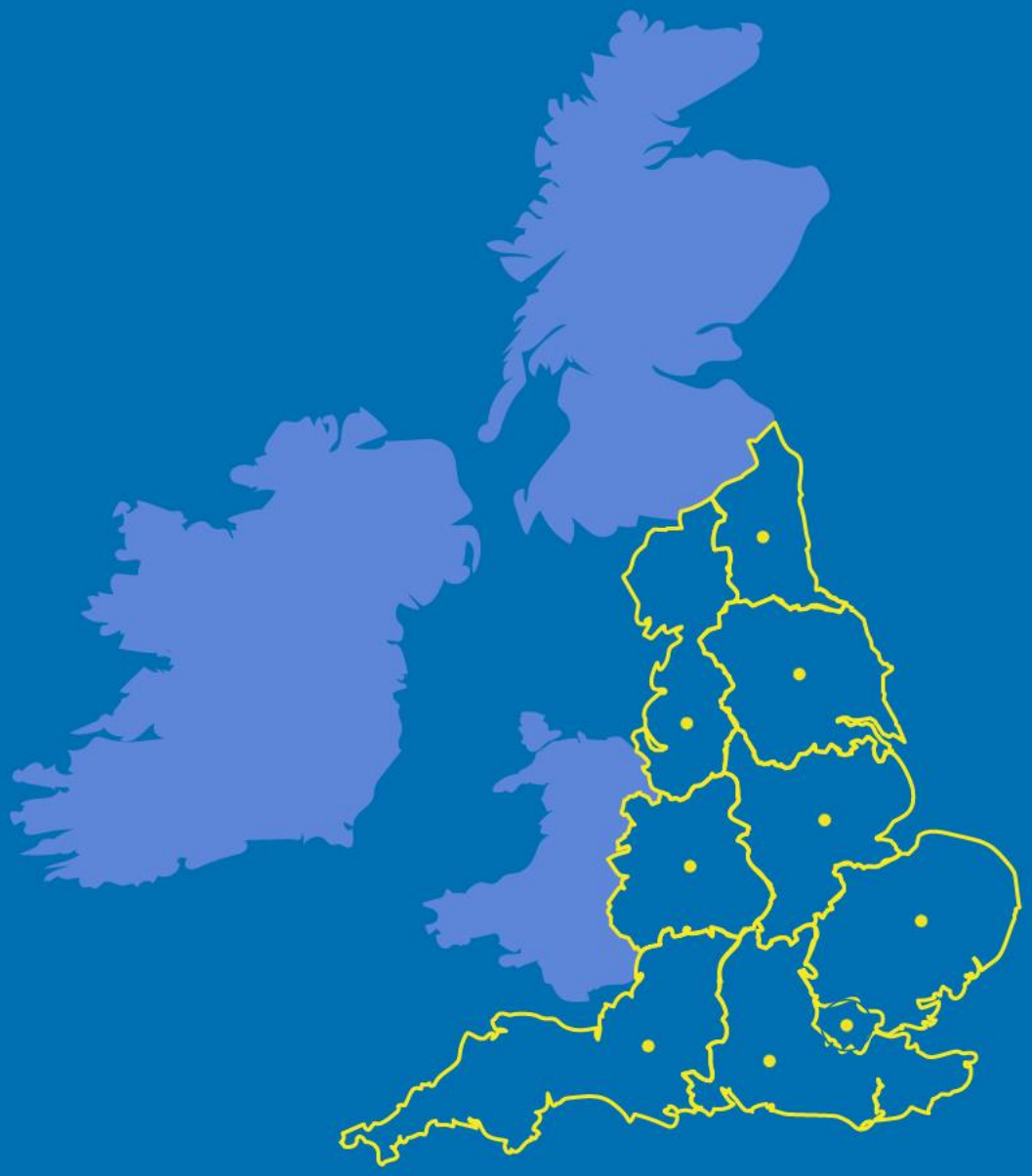
Public Health England

Joint Biosecurity Centre

CORONAVIRUS SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Summary

date: 23 November 2020



Contents

This situational awareness summary report collates information and intelligence from various sources. The summary will be provided daily and the content will continue to be developed.

- National context
- High level summary
- Case rates, [redacted], positivity and testing

Please note:
13/10/2020 - denominator data for case and testing rates have been **updated to 2019 mid-year population estimates**.

20/10/20 - PHE has adjusted its approach to test positivity and testing rate metrics. Previously, any repeat tests for individuals since pandemic onset had been deduplicated. As the likelihood of individuals being tested multiple times has increased over time, test positivity and testing rate data are now deduplicated within each 7-day window. This change has been made in all OST outputs as **of 20/10/2020** and applied retrospectively.

16/11/20-PHE has updated the way it records the location of people who test positive or negative for COVID-19. It now **prioritises addresses given at the point of testing over the details registered on a patient's record in the NHS Digital Patient Demographic Service**. This better reflects the distribution of cases and testing. However, it may give rise to differences in previously reported numbers of cases and rates in some areas. The change has been retrospectively applied to tests carried out from 1 September 2020, and data reports were updated to reflect this change on **16 November 2020**.

- [redacted]
- Prevalence
- Hospitalisation
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports
  - [redacted]

A separate Appendix contains Local Authority maps for case rates, positivity, testing, mortality and contact tracing.

Throughout the SAR:
Lower tier local authorities is used to represent local authority districts, unitary authorities, metropolitan district and London boroughs,
Upper tier local authorities is used to represent counties, metropolitan counties, London boroughs and unitary authorities

National context
(From 19 November 2020 Week 47 Report)

Overall case numbers remained high in week 46. Overall positivity Pillar 1 increased whilst the positivity in Pillar 2 decreased. The decrease noted in Pillar 2 is likely to be due to the mass testing pilot in the North West. The highest case rates were seen in the 20 to 29 year olds in Pillars 1 and 2. The highest positivity rates were noted in the 80+ year olds in Pillar 1 and in the 10 to 19 year olds in Pillar 2. Cases rates were highest in the North East.

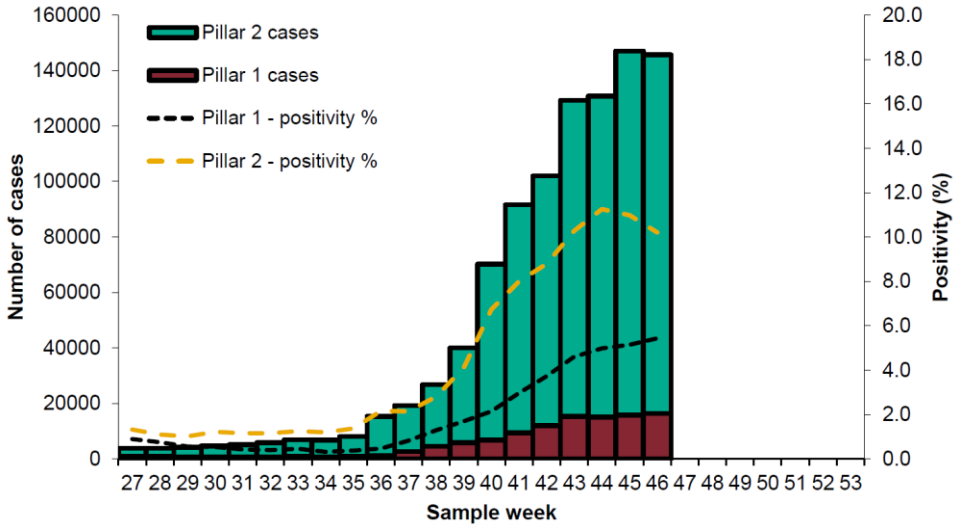
As of 09:00 on 17 November 2020, a total of 1,211,951 have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 in England under Pillars 1 and 2.

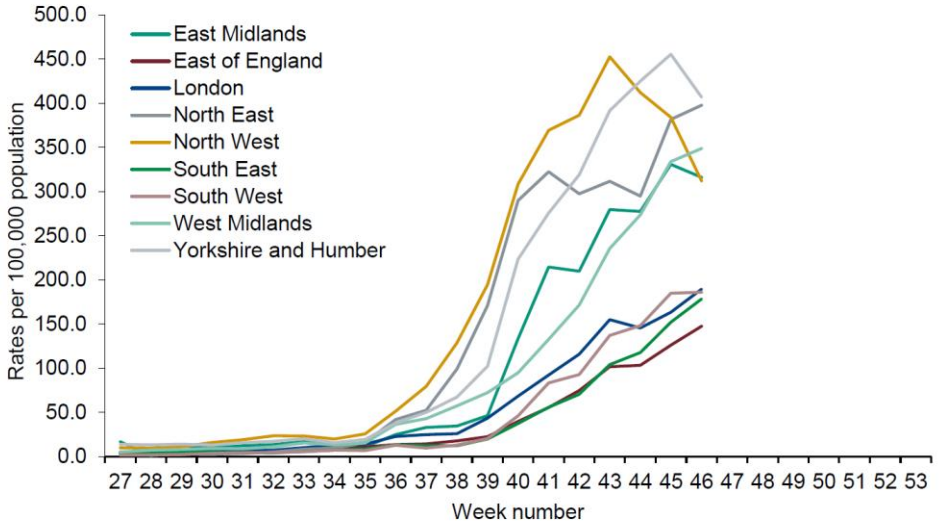
- The data are shown by the week the specimen was taken from the person being tested. This gives the most accurate analysis of this time progression, however, for the most recent week results for more samples are expected therefore this should be interpreted with caution.

- Positivity data was previously deduplicated across the course of the pandemic to prevent persistent infections being counted as new cases. Since week 40, positivity is calculated as the number of individuals testing positive during the week divided by the number of individuals tested during the week. This approach accounts for the increasing number of individuals who will have been tested multiple times as the pandemic progresses.

Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by PHE Centres and sample week

Case rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates





High level summary 1 – PHE Centres

PHE Centres with highest case rates in 7 days (12 November 2020 to 18 November 2020)

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Number of LTLAs by RAG status of percentage of individuals test positive (weekly)			Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Number of LTLAs by RAG status of case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21 year olds (weekly)	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Confirmed cases in previous 7 days
			Red	Amber	Green			Purple	Dark Red	Red				
East Midlands	426.5 ↓	10.6% ↓	33	7	0	[redacted]	288.4 ↓	20	17	3	236.4 ↓	348.1 ↓	[redacted]	13,946
East of England	382.1 ↑	6.0% ↓	10	25	11		142.7 ↓	2	17	27	91.5 ↓	237.7 ↓		9,286
London	328.5 ↓	9.4% ↑	26	7	0		193.0 ↑	5	20	8	145.8 ↑	295.4 ↑		17,296
North East	459.7 ↓	12.1% ↓	12	0	0		355.7 ↓	12	0	0	282.2 ↓	385.9 ↓		9,497
North West	571.9 ↓	7.8% ↓	29	7	3		271.6 ↓	19	15	5	210.7 ↓	279.6 ↓		19,941
South East	420.2 ↑	6.6% →	15	40	11		176.8 ↑	10	20	36	121.4 ↑	268.5 ↓		15,753
South West	424.7 ↑	6.4% ↓	4	17	9		172.2 ↓	3	12	14	107.1 ↓	300.0 ↓		9,686
West Midlands	456.0 ↑	11.4% ↓	24	5	1		328.1 ↓	20	7	3	254.3 ↓	390.0 ↓		19,468
Yorkshire and Humber	445.4 ↓	12.7% ↓	20	1	0		358.5 ↓	16	4	1	277.9 ↓	390.0 ↓		19,729
England	**441.4 ↓**	**8.7% ↓**	**173**	**109**	**35**		**240.7 ↓**	**107**	**112**	**97**	**180.2 ↓**	**315.6 ↓**		**135,474**

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between **12 November and 18 November 2020**

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **11 November 2020**

Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

All Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >250 cases per week, Dark Red > 150 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Age 60+ Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >150 cases per week, Dark Red > 100 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Test positivity and testing rate metrics based on updated methodology from 20th October

Data definitions (see next slide for additional data)	
Weekly case rate	Total number of confirmed cases in the most recent 7 day period per 100,000 population
Individuals tested per day per 100,000 (7-DMA)	Number of individuals tested per 100,000 population
Percentage individuals test positive (7-DMA)	Percentage of individuals tested with specimen dates in the most recent 7-days period who were positive for SARS-CoV-2
Community outbreaks	Number of outbreaks reported to PHE during the 7 day period, excluding those reported from secondary healthcare and care home settings.

High level summary 2 – lower tier local authorities
Local authority areas of interest

This table contains the areas with the highest weekly case rates

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **12 November and 18 November 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **11 November 2020**.

Test positivity and testing rate metrics based on updated methodology from 20th October

Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

All Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >250 cases per week, Dark Red > 150 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Age 60+ Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >150 cases per week, Dark Red > 100 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Local COVID Alert Level
Medium - areas where national restrictions continue to be in place.
High - areas with a higher level of infections where some additional restrictions are in place.
Very High - areas with a very high level of infections and where tighter restrictions are in place.
The restrictions placed on areas can vary, and are based on discussions between central and local government.

Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.
+ local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17 - 21 years olds (weekly)	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Local COVID Alert Level
Swale	576.2 ↑	17.3% ↑		645.6 ↑	462.9 ↓	596.1 ↑		Medium
Kingston upon Hull, City of	626.7 ↓	15.0% ↓		615.9 ↓	514.8 ↓	624.3 ↓		High
East Lindsey	542.8 ↓	14.8% ↑		518.6 ↑	617.0 ↑	528.7 ↓		Medium
Hartlepool	510.6 ↑	16.0% ↓		516.7 ↓	397.8 ↓	527.7 ↑		High
Thanet	687.4 ↑	11.7% ↑		515.8 ↑	373.6 ↑	554.3 ↓		Medium
Dudley	515.4 ↑	15.3% ↓		506.5 ↓	394.1 ↓	647.5 ↓		High
Stoke-on-Trent	602.1 ↑	12.8% ↓		491.1 ↓	425.2 ↓	487.2 ↓		High
Hyndburn	506.6 ↑	14.8% ↑		489.9 ↑	380.7 ↑	546.7 ↑		Very High
Kirklees	437.2 ↓	16.8% ↓		478.2 ↓	334.5 ↓	642.1 ↓		Very High
Sandwell	469.9 ↑	16.0% ↓		470.4 ↓	416.5 ↓	580.2 ↓		High
Bradford	518.3 ↑	14.7% ↓		468.3 ↓	404.8 ↓	565.4 ↓		Very High
Oadby and Wigston	619.9 ↓	11.6% ↓		459.5 ↓	262.3 ↑	529.2 ↓		High
Leicester	525.7 ↑	13.8% ↓		454.8 ↓	410.1 ↑	525.4 ↓		High
Newcastle-under-Lyme	592.2 ↑	11.6% ↓		453.5 ↑	428.5 ↑	478.8 ↓		High
North East Lincolnshire	503.3 ↓	13.7% ↓		449.4 ↓	431.5 ↓	427.7 ↓		High
North Lincolnshire	499.9 ↑	13.9% ↑		449.2 ↑	342.1 ↑	617.2 ↑		High
Rochdale	480.4 ↑	14.9% ↓		442.4 ↓	389.4 ↓	518.3 ↓		Very High
Oldham	483.3 ↓	15.2% ↓		442.0 ↓	361.3 ↓	397.0 ↓		Very High
Bristol, City of	526.5 ↓	13.1% ↓		434.9 ↓	335.4 ↑	553.6 ↓		Medium
Blackburn with Darwen	477.8 ↓	14.8% ↓		433.5 ↓	397.9 ↓	524.5 ↓		Very High
Boston	493.9 ↑	13.6% ↓		431.8 ↓	279.5 ↓	586.4 ↑		Medium
East Staffordshire	526.8 ↑	12.7% ↑		428.4 ↑	341.1 ↓	466.4 ↓		High
Redcar and Cleveland	511.7 ↑	13.2% ↓		426.5 ↓	267.0 ↓	639.2 ↓		High
Blaby	443.4 ↓	14.8% ↑		424.5 ↓	267.1 ↓	430.7 ↓		Medium
Stockton-on-Tees	406.1 ↑	16.1% ↓		405.9 ↓	334.8 ↓	448.5 ↓		High
Tamworth	422.3 ↓	14.6% ↑		404.2 ↓	392.5 ↓	253.6 ↓		High
Calderdale	448.0 ↑	13.8% ↓		401.0 ↓	287.3 ↓	358.3 ↓		Very High
South Staffordshire	483.7 ↑	13.1% ↓		394.9 ↓	266.7 ↓	700.6 ↓		High
Burnley	440.8 ↓	13.9% ↓		391.4 ↓	251.3 ↓	487.3 ↑		Very High
Newcastle upon Tyne	450.1 ↓	13.5% ↓		391.0 ↓	445.5 ↓	254.2 ↓		High
England	**441.4** ↓	**8.7%** ↓		**240.7** ↓	**180.2** ↓	**315.6** ↓		

High level summary 3 – lower tier local authorities
Local authority areas of interest

Local authority areas not included in the High level summary 1 where the weekly case rate has risen from the previous week

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **12 November and 18 November 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **11 November 2020**.

Percentage positive:
Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

All Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >250 cases per week, Dark Red > 150 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Age 60+ Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >150 cases per week, Dark Red > 100 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Local COVID Alert Level
Medium - areas where national restrictions continue to be in place.
High - areas with a higher level of infections where some additional restrictions are in place.
Very High - areas with a very high level of infections and where tighter restrictions are in place.
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Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.
+ local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17 - 21 years olds (weekly)	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Local COVID Alert Level
Gravesham	404.5 ↑	14.5% ↑		388.1 ↑	275.8 ↑	643.1 ↑		Medium
Havering	426.3 ↑	14.4% ↑		387.2 ↑	313.8 ↑	560.8 ↑		High
Medway	434.8 ↑	13.7% ↑		385.2 ↑	263.1 ↑	513.4 ↑		Medium
Wolverhampton	459.9 ↑	12.2% →		361.1 ↑	322.2 ↑	324.6 ↓		High
Slough	441.2 ↑	12.8% ↑		345.7 ↑	237.4 ↑	407.5 ↓		High
Nuneaton and Bedworth	500.0 ↑	11.2% ↑		344.2 ↑	298.2 ↑	453.5 ↓		Medium
Harborough	408.4 ↑	12.5% ↑		314.5 ↑	196.5 ↑	593.7 ↑		Medium
Dartford	415.5 ↓	11.5% ↑		301.9 ↑	289.2 ↑	429.3 ↑		Medium
Redbridge	354.1 ↑	14.0% ↑		301.4 ↑	252.1 ↑	327.1 ↓		High
Luton	506.4 ↑	9.6% ↑		294.8 ↑	171.3 ↓	551.7 ↑		High
Selby	369.8 ↓	11.4% ↑		284.7 ↑	198.0 ↓	286.7 ↓		Medium
Carlisle	503.7 ↑	8.8% ↑		277.9 ↑	148.0 ↑	488.0 ↑		High
Canterbury	484.6 ↑	8.4% ↑		269.7 ↑	166.7 ↑	358.0 ↓		Medium
Craven	399.0 ↓	10.3% ↑		269.5 ↑	215.7 ↑	442.5 ↓		Medium
South Lakeland	418.3 ↑	10.0% ↑		269.3 ↑	105.7 ↓	964.0 ↑		Medium
Bexley	388.5 ↓	10.7% ↑		263.8 ↑	178.5 ↓	421.2 ↑		High
City of London +	329.2 ↑	12.5% ↑		257.2 ↑	46.0 →	1425.7 ↑		High
Basildon	377.1 ↑	10.8% ↑		256.9 ↑	177.8 ↓	305.8 ↑		High
Maidstone	434.2 ↑	9.1% ↑		254.9 ↑	185.7 ↑	370.4 ↑		Medium
Dover	488.3 ↑	8.5% ↑		254.8 ↑	124.9 ↑	254.4 ↓		Medium
South Northamptonshire	358.6 ↓	10.3% ↑		245.5 ↑	234.7 ↑	670.2 ↑		Medium
Ealing	369.1 ↑	11.0% ↑		239.9 ↑	197.6 ↑	518.6 ↑		High
Havant	436.8 ↑	8.2% ↑		235.3 ↑	231.4 ↑	325.0 ↑		Medium
Enfield	361.5 ↑	9.9% ↑		231.3 ↑	165.0 ↑	309.1 →		High
Gloucester	489.3 ↑	7.4% ↑		227.7 ↑	93.5 ↓	484.5 ↑		Medium
Epping Forest	374.8 ↓	9.4% ↑		226.3 ↑	185.2 ↑	278.4 ↓		High
Newham	276.4 ↓	13.1% ↑		226.0 ↑	206.1 ↓	261.9 ↑		High
Hillingdon	389.7 ↓	9.3% ↑		223.5 ↑	163.5 ↑	273.8 ↑		High
Castle Point	370.5 ↑	9.4% ↑		220.2 ↑	153.9 ↑	180.2 ↓		High
Hounslow	353.8 ↑	10.2% ↑		214.7 ↑	147.9 ↑	375.6 ↑		High
England	**441.4** ↓	**8.7%** ↓		**240.7** ↓	**180.2** ↓	**315.6** ↓		

High level summary 4 – lower tier local authorities, highest weekly case rates for individuals aged 60 years and over. Local authority areas of interest

This table contains the areas with the highest weekly case rates for individuals aged 60 years and over

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **12 November and 18 November 2020** (7 day).

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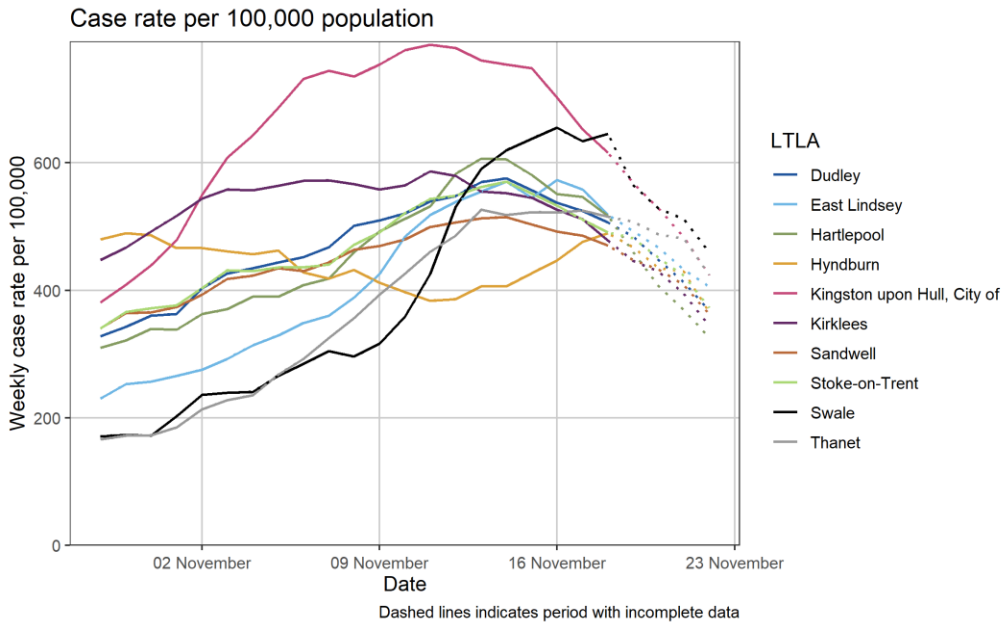
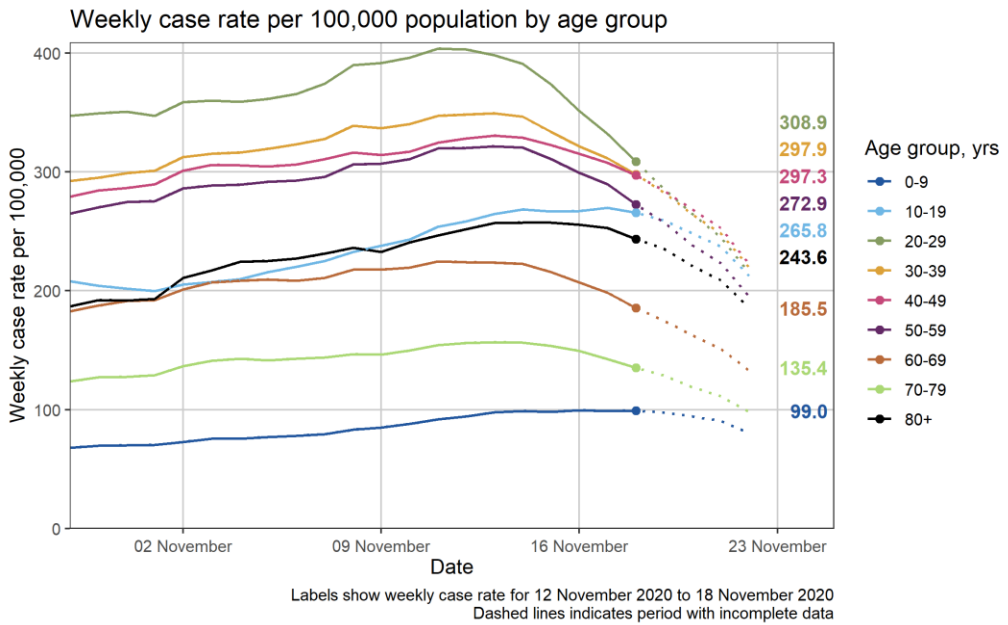
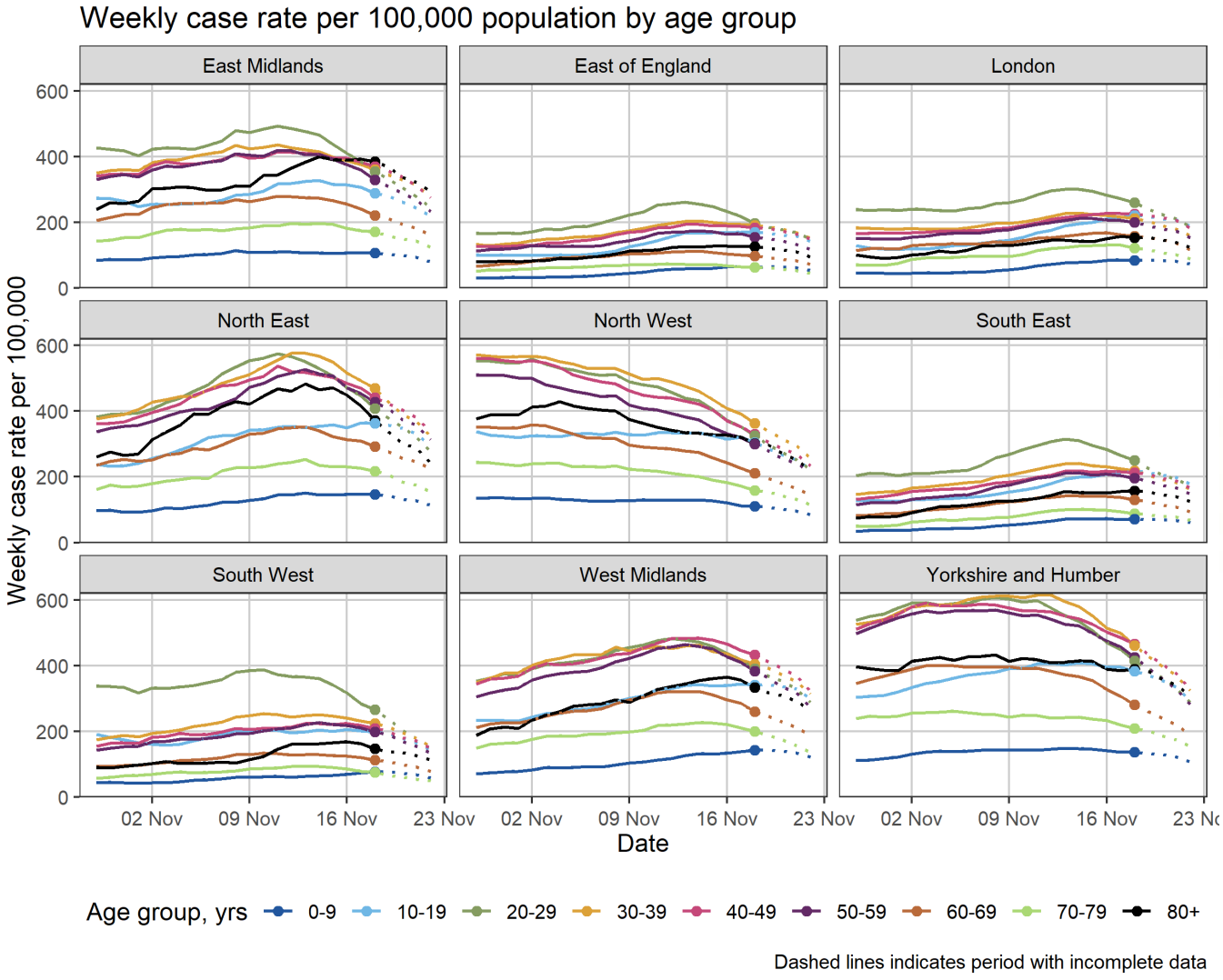
East Lindsey	542.8 ↓	14.8% ↑		518.6 ↑	617.0 ↑	528.7 ↓		Medium
Kingston upon Hull, City of	626.7 ↓	15.0% ↓		615.9 ↓	514.8 ↓	624.3 ↓		High
Swale	576.2 ↑	17.3% ↑		645.6 ↑	462.9 ↑	596.1 ↑		Medium
Newcastle upon Tyne	450.1 ↓	13.5% ↓		391.0 ↓	445.5 ↓	254.2 ↓		High
North East Lincolnshire	503.3 ↓	13.7% ↓		449.4 ↓	431.5 ↓	427.7 ↓		High
Newcastle-under-Lyme	592.2 ↑	11.6% ↓		453.5 ↑	428.5 ↑	478.8 ↓		High
Stoke-on-Trent	602.1 ↑	12.8% ↓		491.1 ↓	425.2 ↓	487.2 ↓		High
Sandwell	469.9 ↑	16.0% ↓		470.4 ↓	416.5 ↓	580.2 ↓		High
Leicester	525.7 ↑	13.8% ↓		454.8 ↓	410.1 ↑	525.4 ↓		High
Bradford	518.3 ↑	14.7% ↓		468.3 ↓	404.8 ↓	565.4 ↓		Very High
Blackburn with Darwen	477.8 ↓	14.8% ↓		433.5 ↓	397.9 ↓	524.5 ↓		Very High
Hartlepool	510.6 ↑	16.0% ↓		516.7 ↓	397.8 ↓	527.7 ↑		High
Dudley	515.4 ↑	15.3% ↓		506.5 ↓	394.1 ↓	647.5 ↓		High
Tamworth	422.3 ↓	14.6% ↑		404.2 ↓	392.5 ↓	253.6 ↓		High
Rochdale	480.4 ↑	14.9% ↓		442.4 ↓	389.4 ↓	518.3 ↓		Very High
Corby	412.0 ↑	7.2% →		182.8 ↓	382.7 ↑	145.7 ↓		Medium
Hyndburn	506.6 ↑	14.8% ↑		489.9 ↑	380.7 ↑	546.7 ↑		Very High
Thanet	687.4 ↑	11.7% ↑		515.8 ↑	373.6 ↑	554.3 ↓		Medium
North Tyneside	471.9 ↑	11.5% ↓		347.3 ↓	366.7 ↑	404.0 ↓		High
Oldham	483.3 ↓	15.2% ↓		442.0 ↓	361.3 ↓	397.0 ↓		Very High
Manchester	412.1 ↓	12.1% ↓		302.1 ↓	359.7 ↓	293.7 ↓		Very High
North Lincolnshire	499.9 ↑	13.9% ↑		449.2 ↑	342.1 ↑	617.2 ↑		High
East Staffordshire	526.8 ↑	12.7% ↑		428.4 ↑	341.1 ↓	466.4 ↓		High
Darlington	456.6 ↑	11.6% ↓		344.6 ↓	336.4 ↑	432.6 ↓		High
Bristol, City of	526.5 ↓	13.1% ↓		434.9 ↓	335.4 ↑	553.6 ↓		Medium
Stockton-on-Tees	406.1 ↑	16.1% ↓		405.9 ↓	334.8 ↓	448.5 ↓		High
Kirklees	437.2 ↓	16.8% ↓		478.2 ↓	334.5 ↓	642.1 ↓		Very High
Stafford	568.7 ↑	10.2% ↓		374.4 ↓	330.9 ↑	376.1 ↓		High
Leeds	419.4 ↓	13.5% ↓		351.5 ↓	328.0 ↓	354.8 ↓		Very High
Bassetlaw	484.3 ↑	11.7% ↓		367.8 ↓	326.4 ↑	416.7 ↓		Very High
England	**441.4** ↓	**8.7%** ↓		**240.7** ↓	**180.2** ↓	**315.6** ↓		

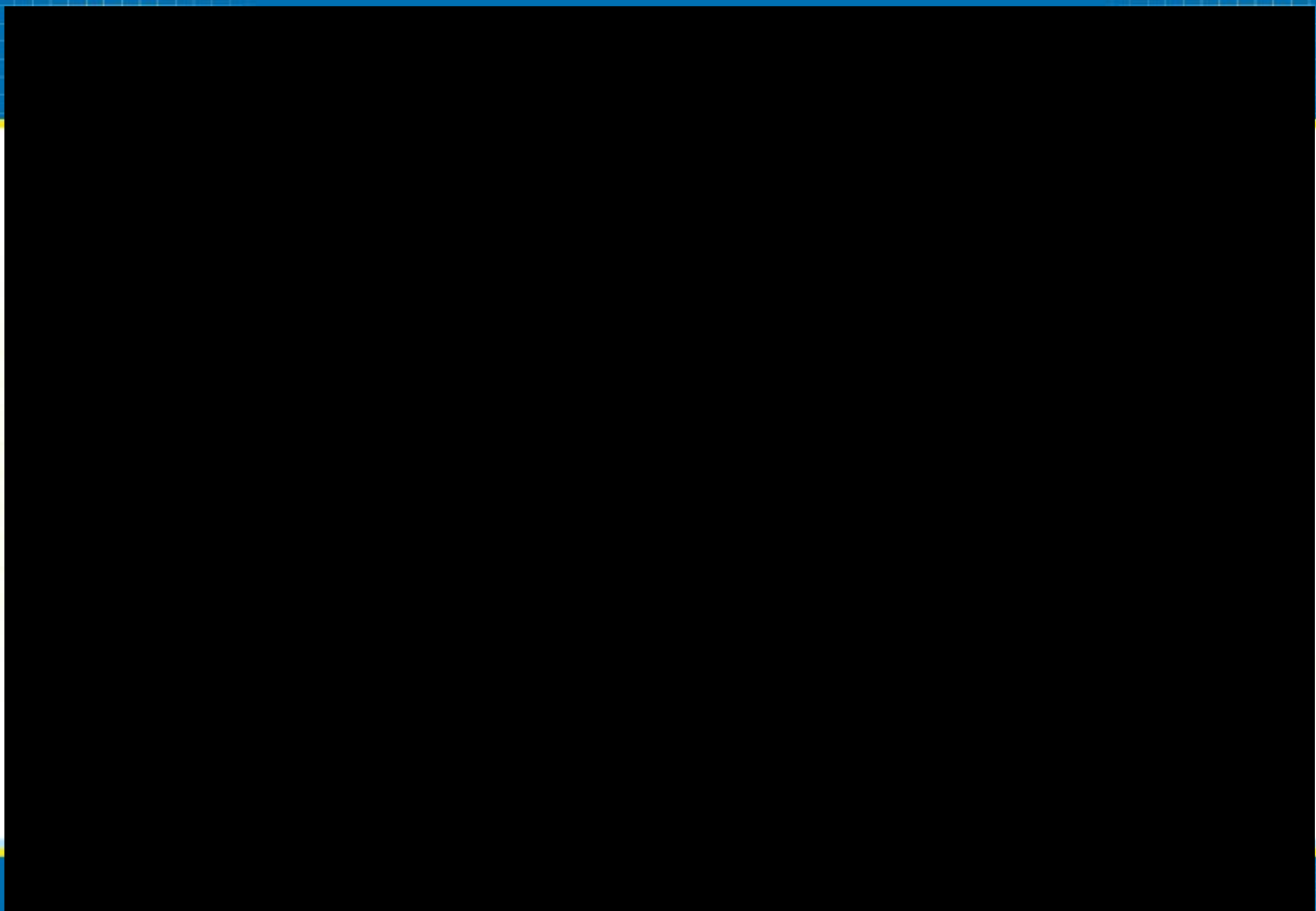
Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 18 November 2020



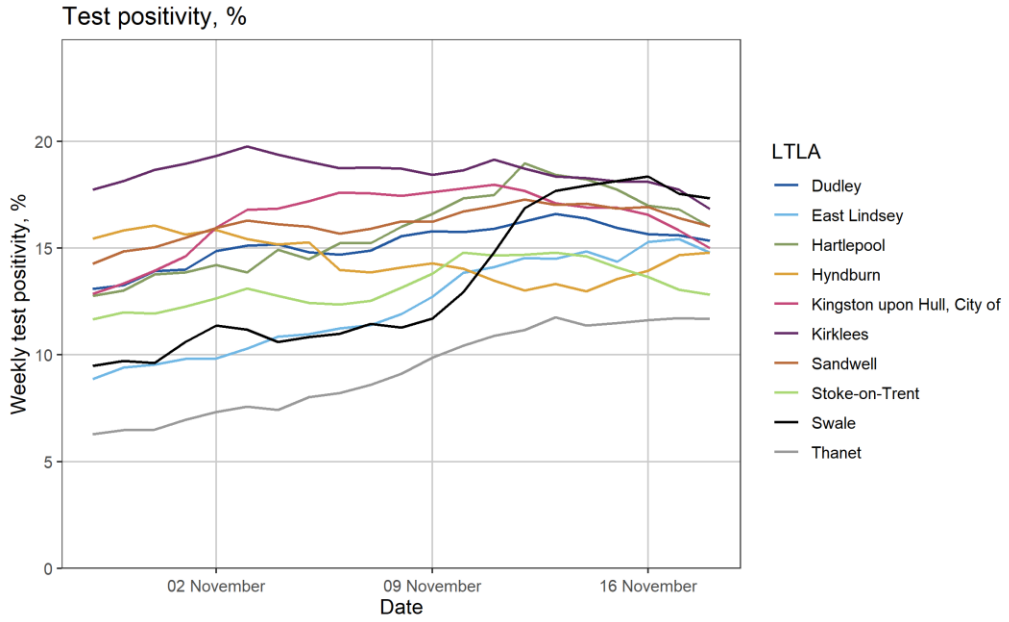


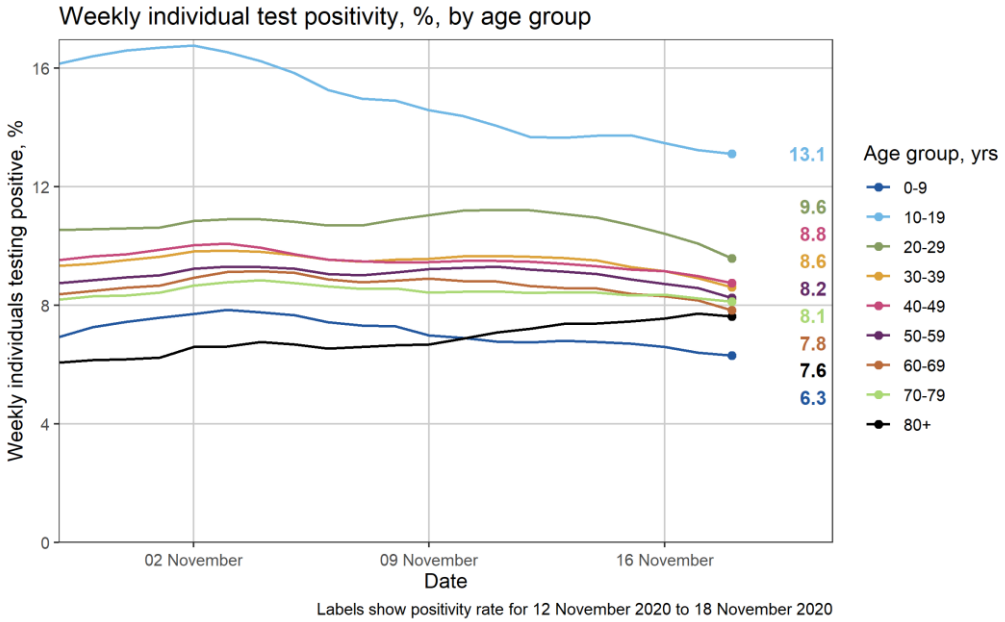
Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 18 November 2020





Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 18 November 2020





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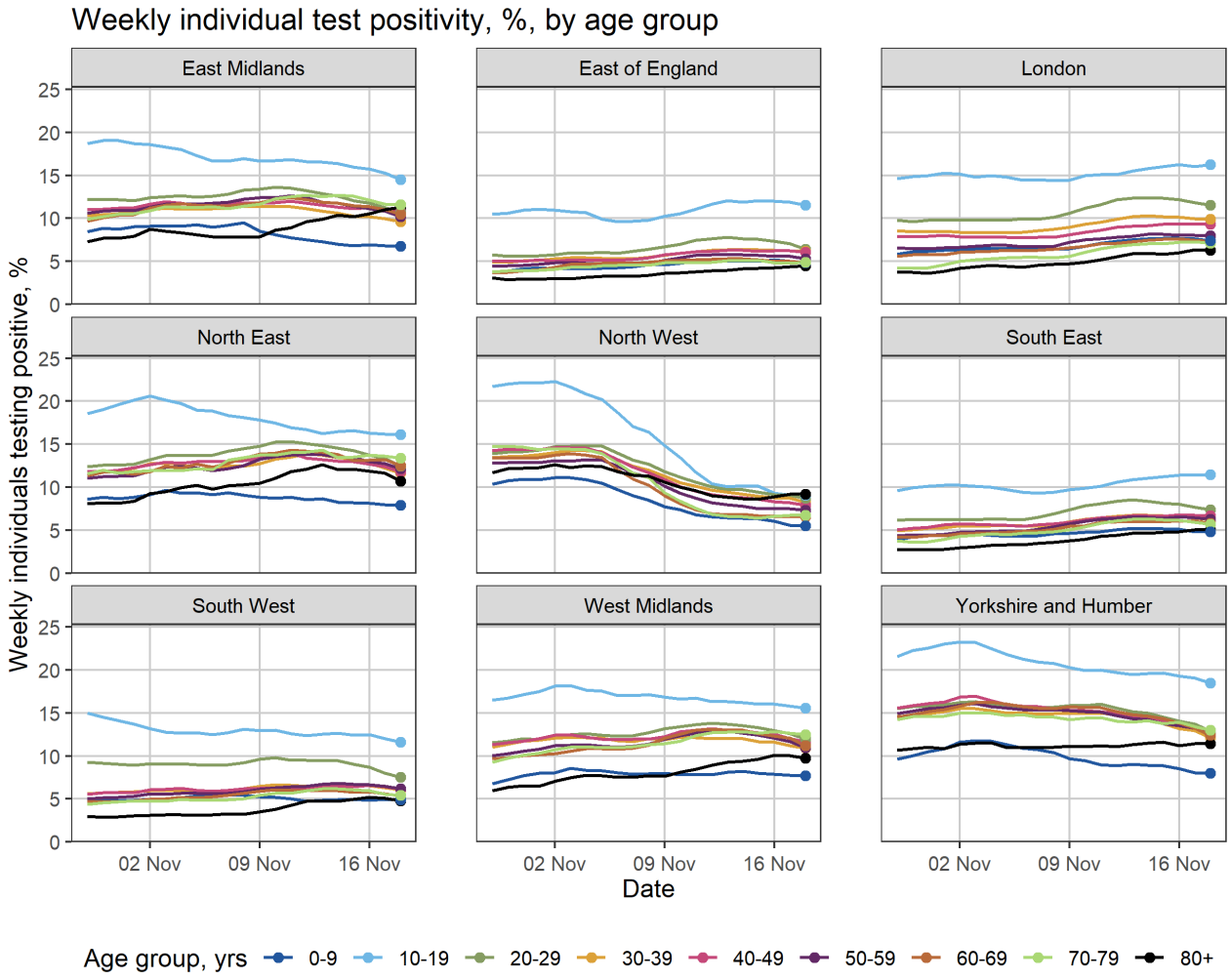
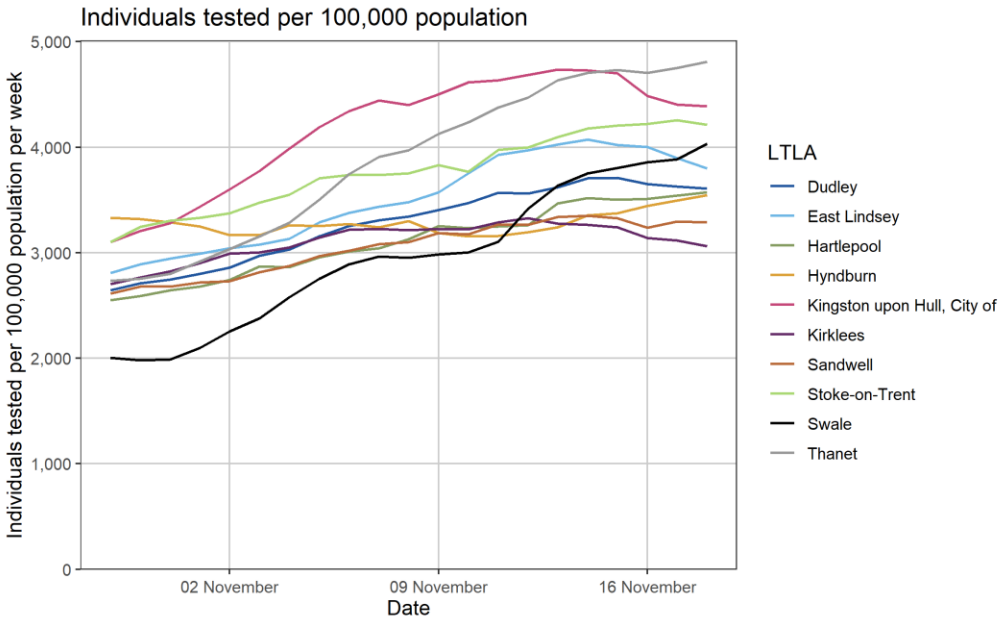
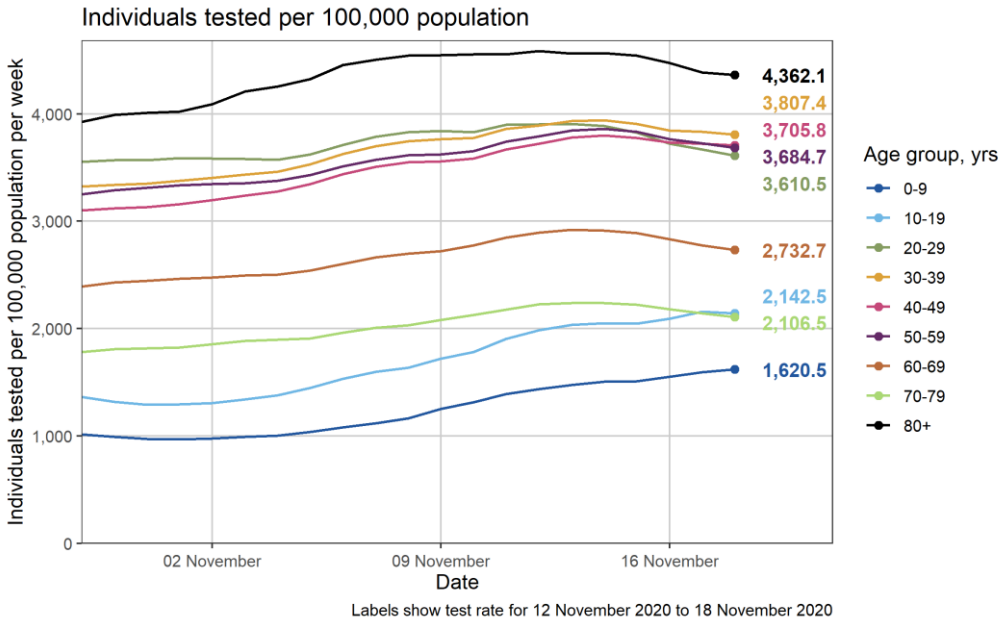
Data up to the 18 November 2020

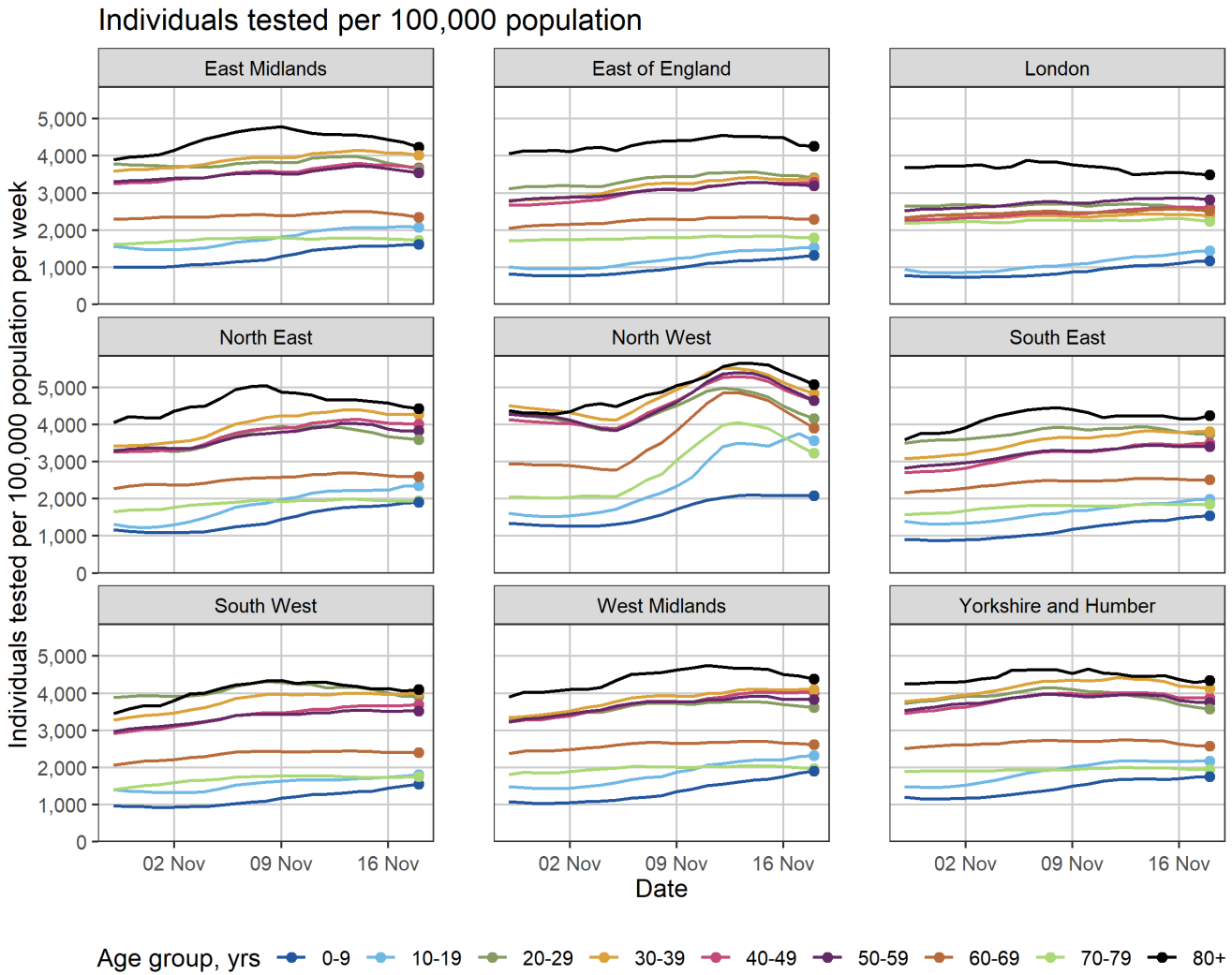


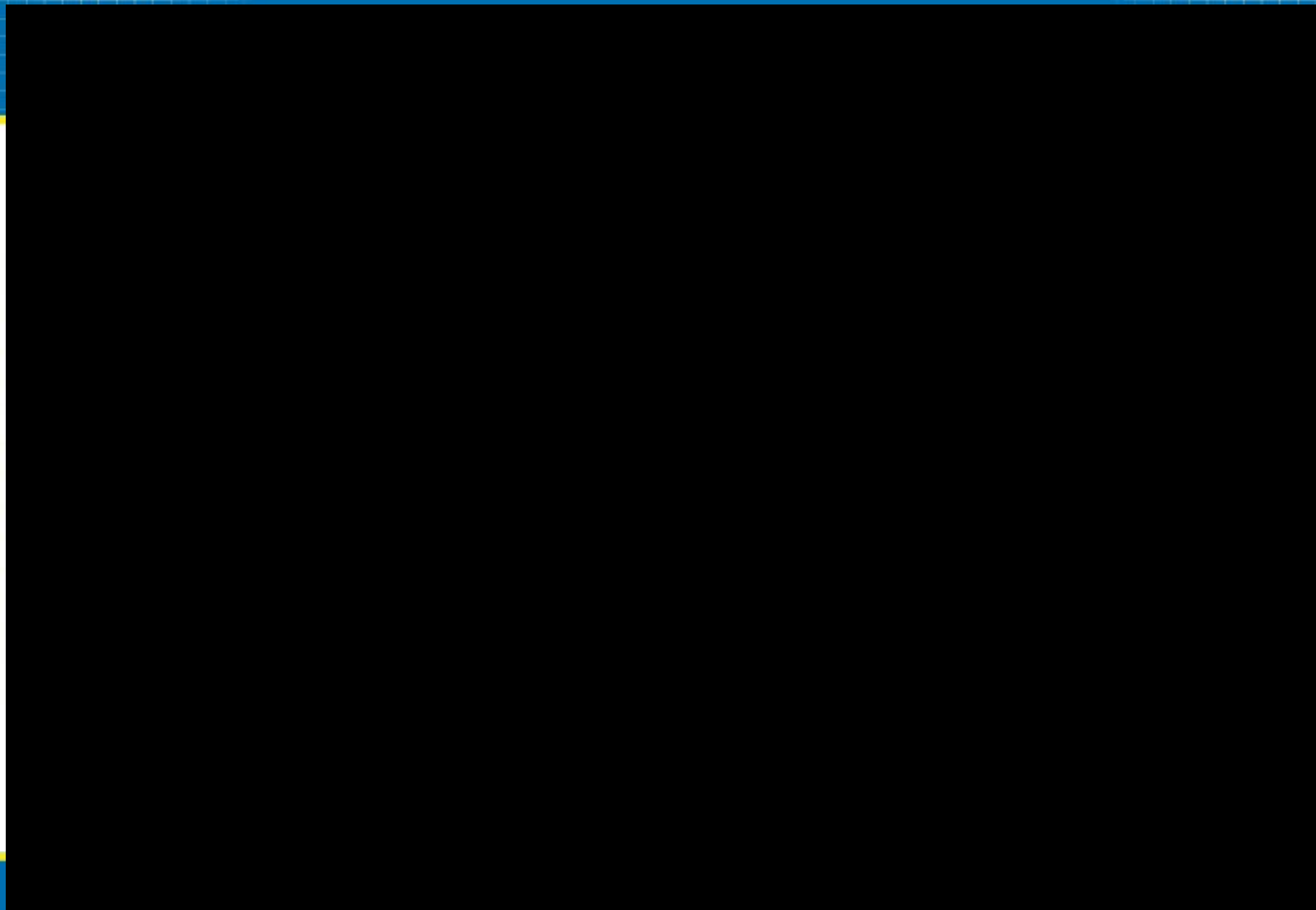
Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 18 November 2020





Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 18 November 2020





Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and Government Office regions - table

Data generated 20 November 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Methodology

The percentage prevalence of COVID-19 infections in the regional populations are rated using the following scale:

- Low prevalence: less than 0.5%
- Medium prevalence: 0.5% to, but not including, 2%
- High prevalence: 2% and above.

Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **13 November 2020**, using data up to **7 November 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

All prevalence estimates are reported as percentages, the values in parentheses represent the 5th and 95th percentiles respectively.

Please note that it is as yet too early to detect the impacts of the national restrictions that came into force on 05/11/2020. As such, the projected prevalence after 05/11/2020 will be subject to significant revision over the coming weeks.

	13/11/2020	20/11/2020	27/11/2020
England	0.665 (0.511, 0.863)	0.68 (0.501, 0.915)	0.722 (0.506, 1.016)
North East	0.5 (0.252, 0.931)	0.413 (0.169, 0.925)	0.354 (0.118, 0.954)
Yorkshire and The Humber	1.09 (0.673, 1.709)	1.014 (0.544, 1.791)	0.961 (0.449, 1.897)
North West	1.0 (0.64, 1.499)	0.811 (0.455, 1.352)	0.674 (0.332, 1.246)
East Midlands	0.804 (0.466, 1.327)	0.774 (0.377, 1.47)	0.762 (0.313, 1.65)
West Midlands	1.446 (0.885, 2.285)	1.768 (0.943, 3.169)	2.15 (1.012, 4.247)
East of England	0.292 (0.154, 0.523)	0.286 (0.124, 0.612)	0.293 (0.104, 0.747)
London	0.401 (0.2, 0.757)	0.386 (0.155, 0.876)	0.38 (0.123, 1.037)
South East	0.248 (0.129, 0.449)	0.267 (0.112, 0.58)	0.298 (0.102, 0.78)
South West	0.263 (0.131, 0.499)	0.286 (0.115, 0.657)	0.321 (0.104, 0.892)

Further details on the Cambridge real-time model can be found https://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/tackling-covid-19/nowcasting-and-forecasting-of-covid-19/

Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and Government Office regions - charts

Data generated 20 November 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

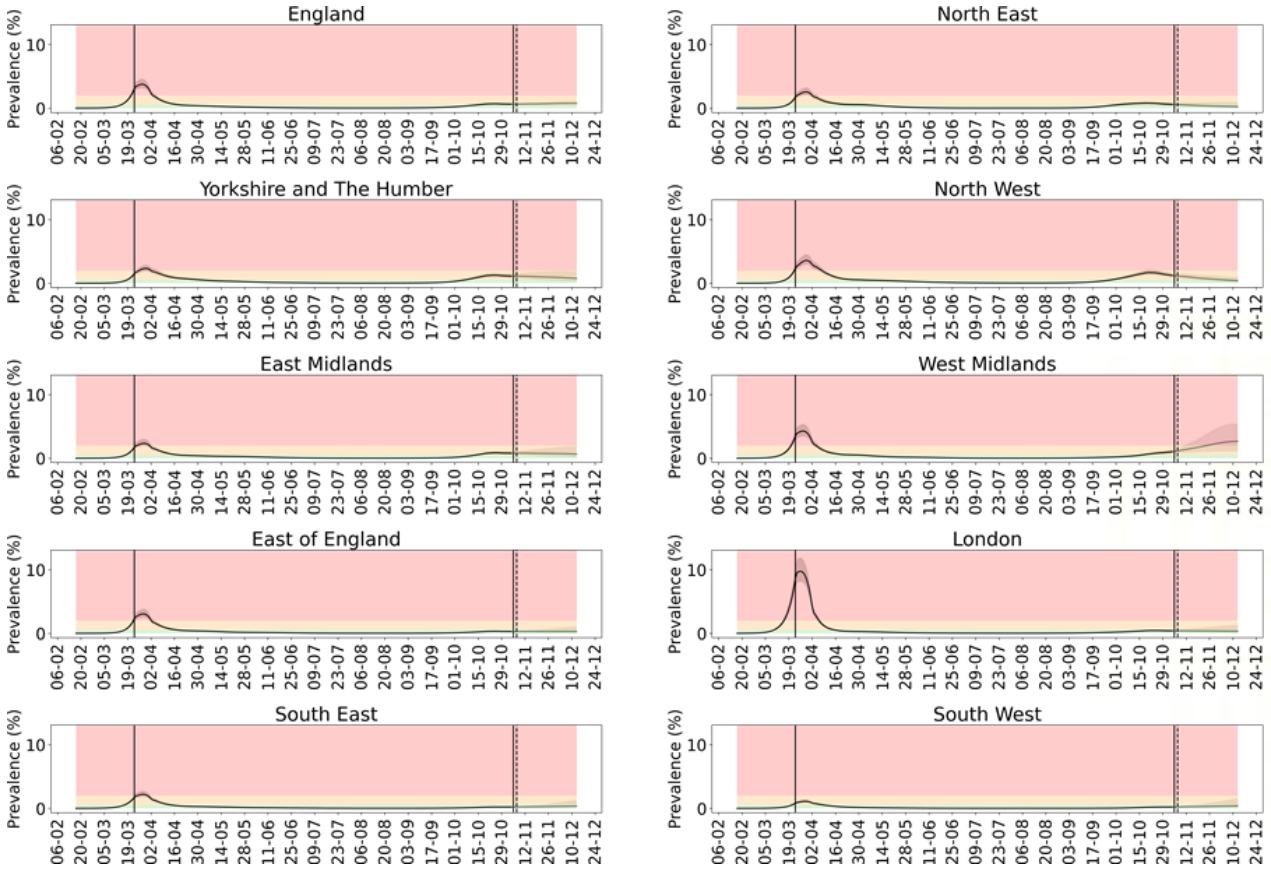
Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **13 November 2020**, using data up to **7 November 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

Prevalence estimates set against the prevalence boundaries.

Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5th to 95th centile range.

Solid vertical line shows the time of lockdown.

Dashed vertical line is the cutoff date for data that are used to generate the real-time model results.



Please note, The prevalence estimates have been faded after 05/11/2020 to indicate that these estimates are subject to significant revision due to the national measures.

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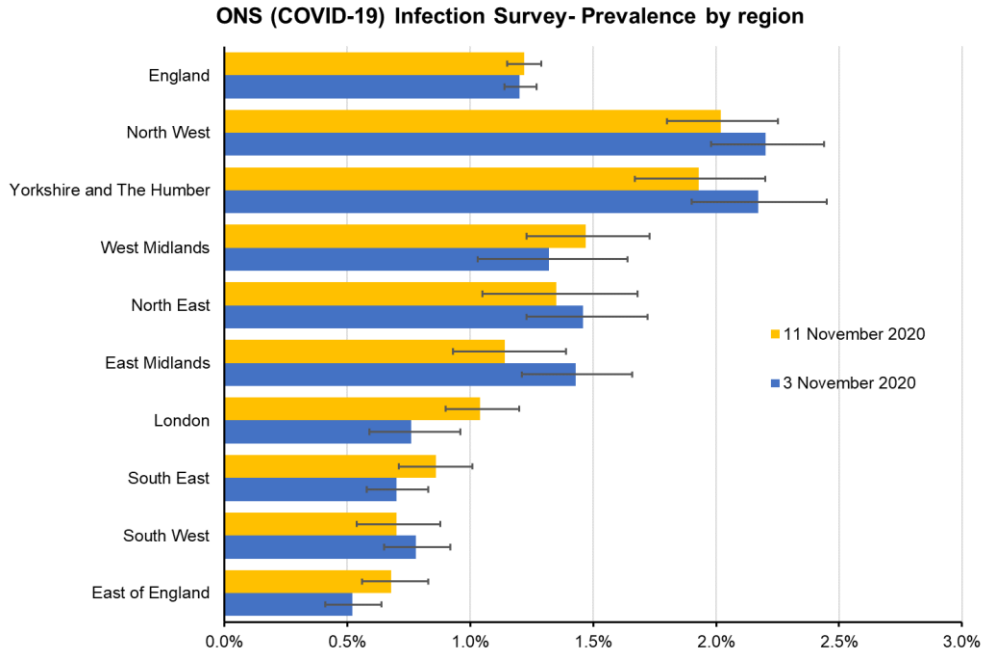
Estimated Prevalence by Region

ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (20 November)

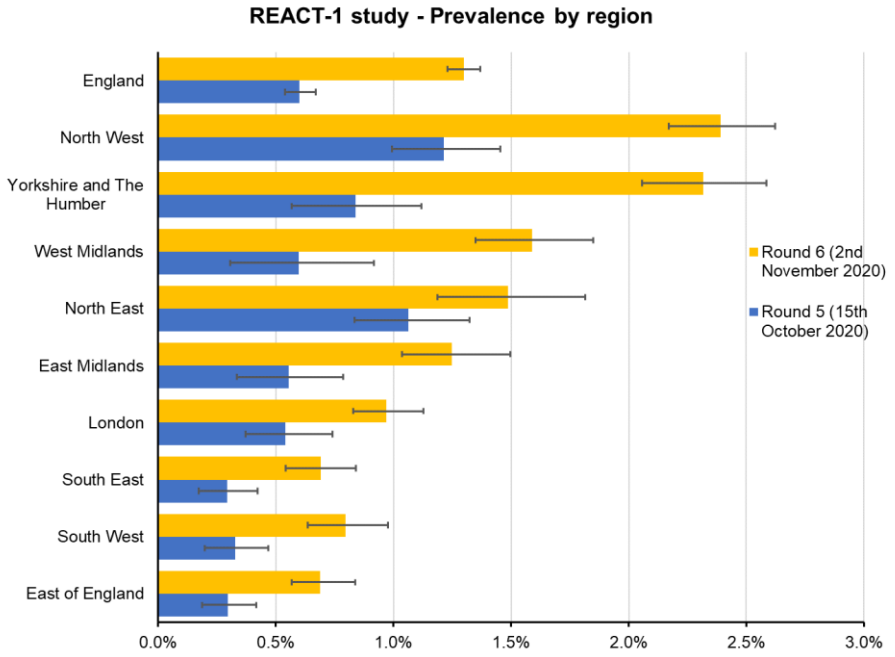
Over the last week, positivity rates have continued to increase in London, the East of England and the South East, however rates now appear to be decreasing in the North West and the East Midlands; the highest COVID-19 positivity rates remain in the North West and Yorkshire and The Humber.



Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK: 20 November 2020

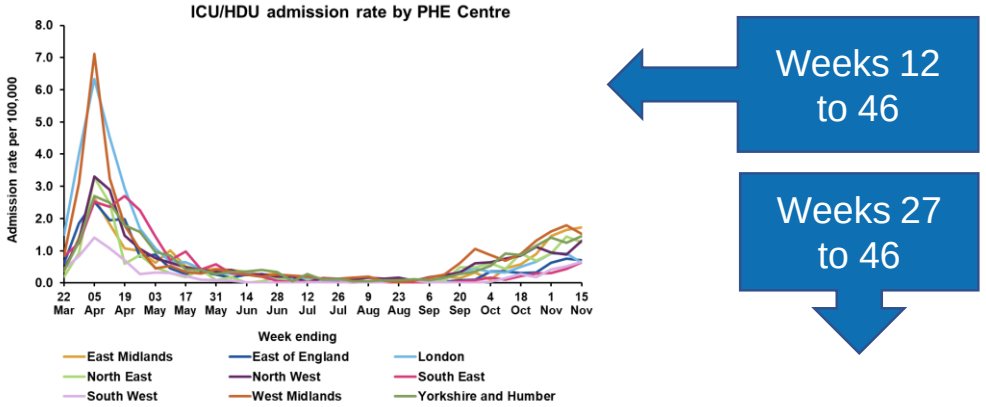
REACT-1 round 6 updated report (12 November)

The prevalence of infection remains the highest in the North and Midlands, with the highest weighted prevalence seen in the North West and Yorkshire and The Humber (2.4% and 2.3%, respectively). London had a prevalence of 0.97% while the lowest figures were found in the East and South East (0.69%).



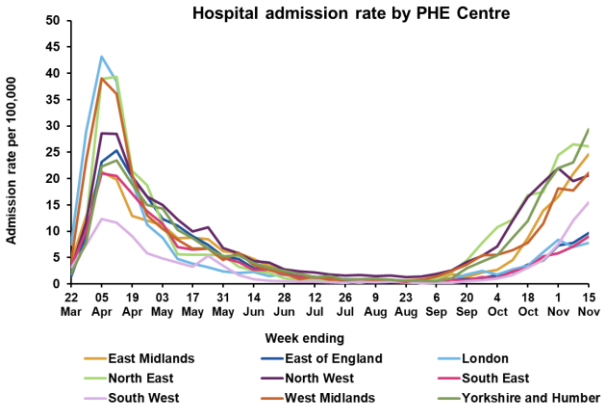
REACT-1 round 6 updated report: high prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 swab positivity with reduced rate of growth in England at the start of November 2020

Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



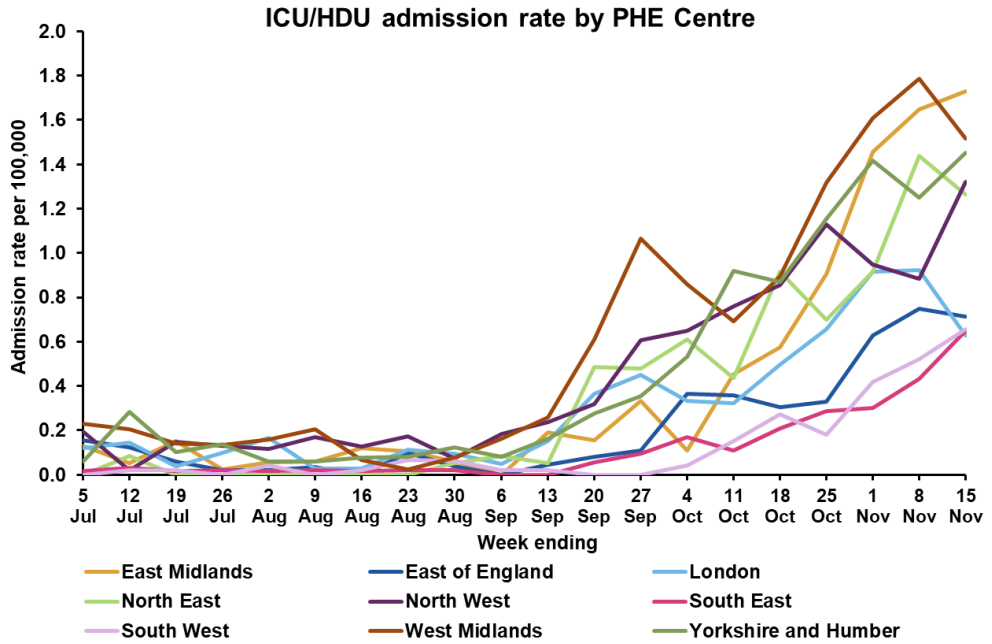
Weeks 12 to 46

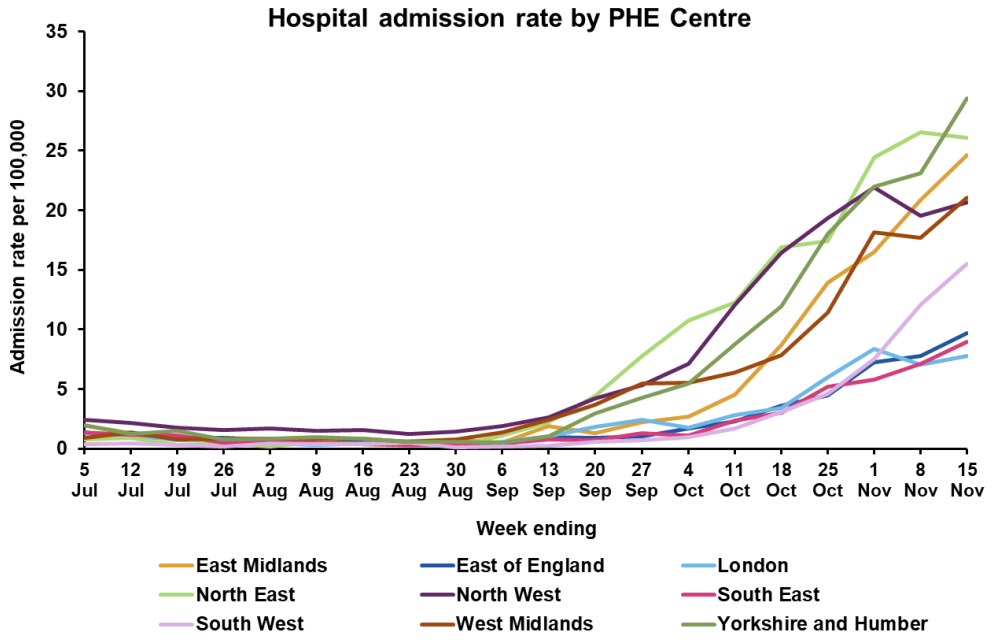
Weeks 27 to 46



Weeks 12 to 46

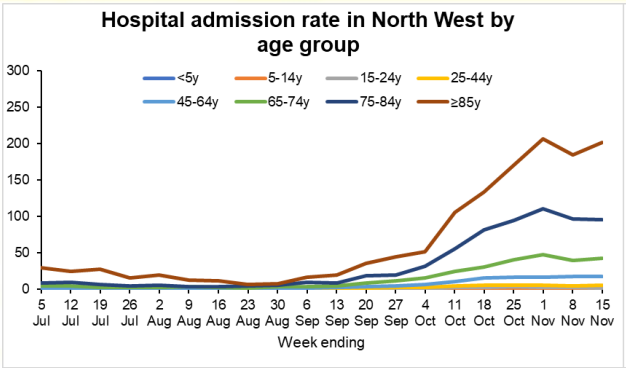
Weeks 27 to 46

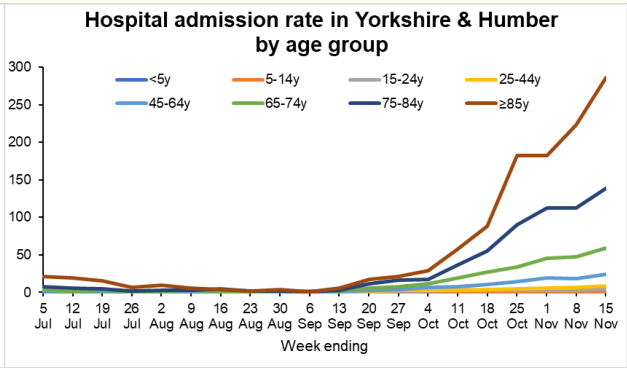


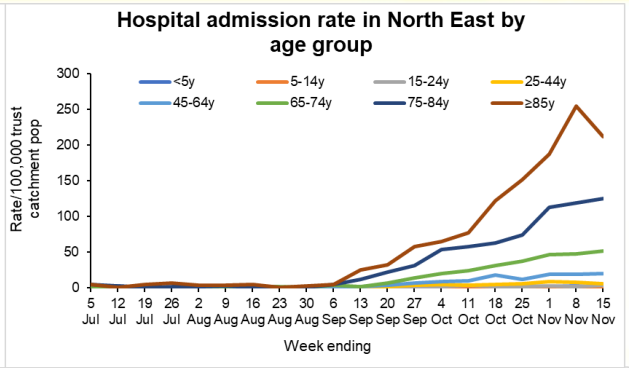


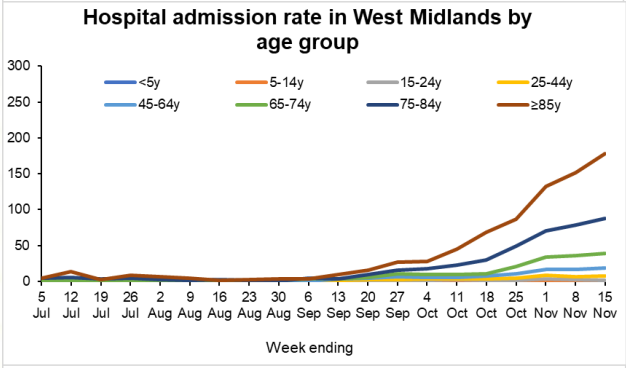
Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

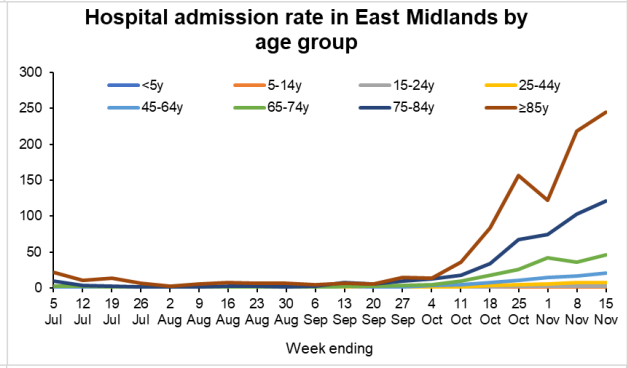
Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age

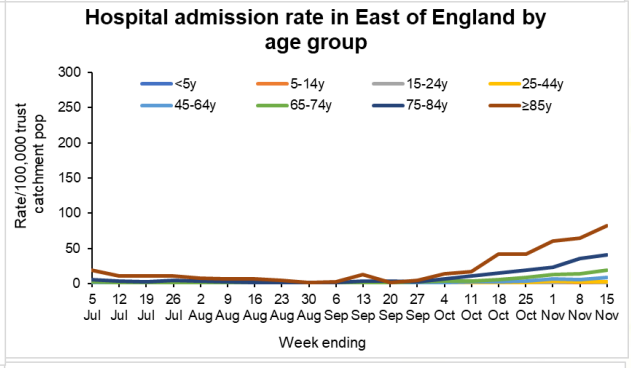


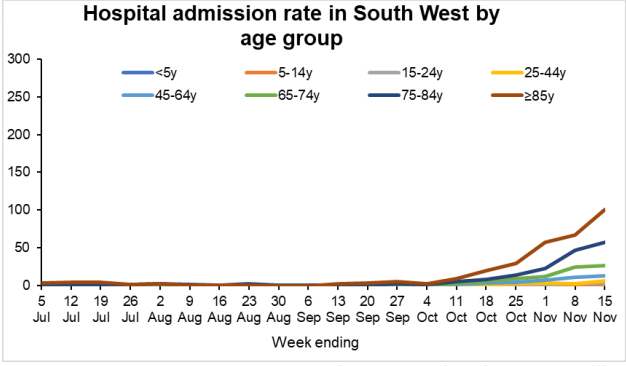


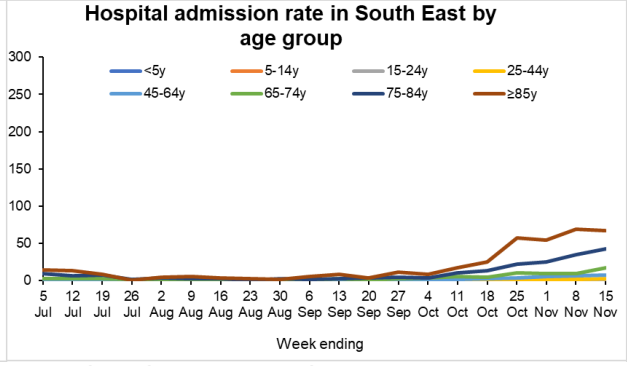


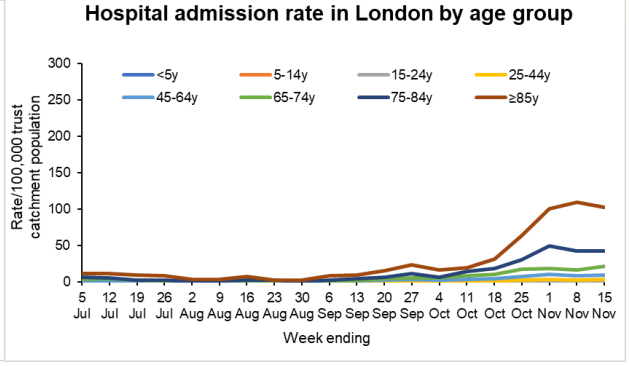










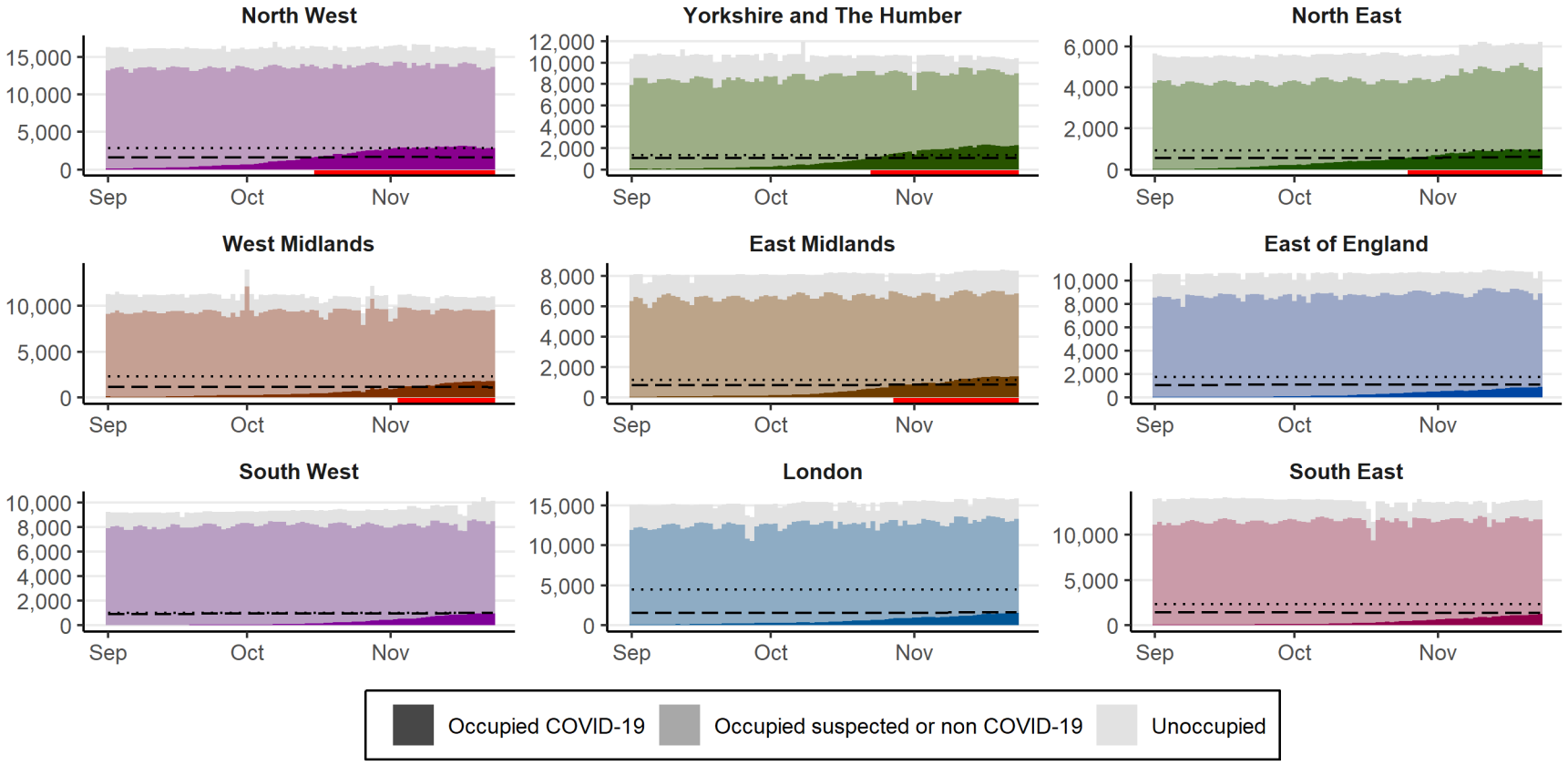


Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

Bed occupancy and capacity by region - general and acute beds

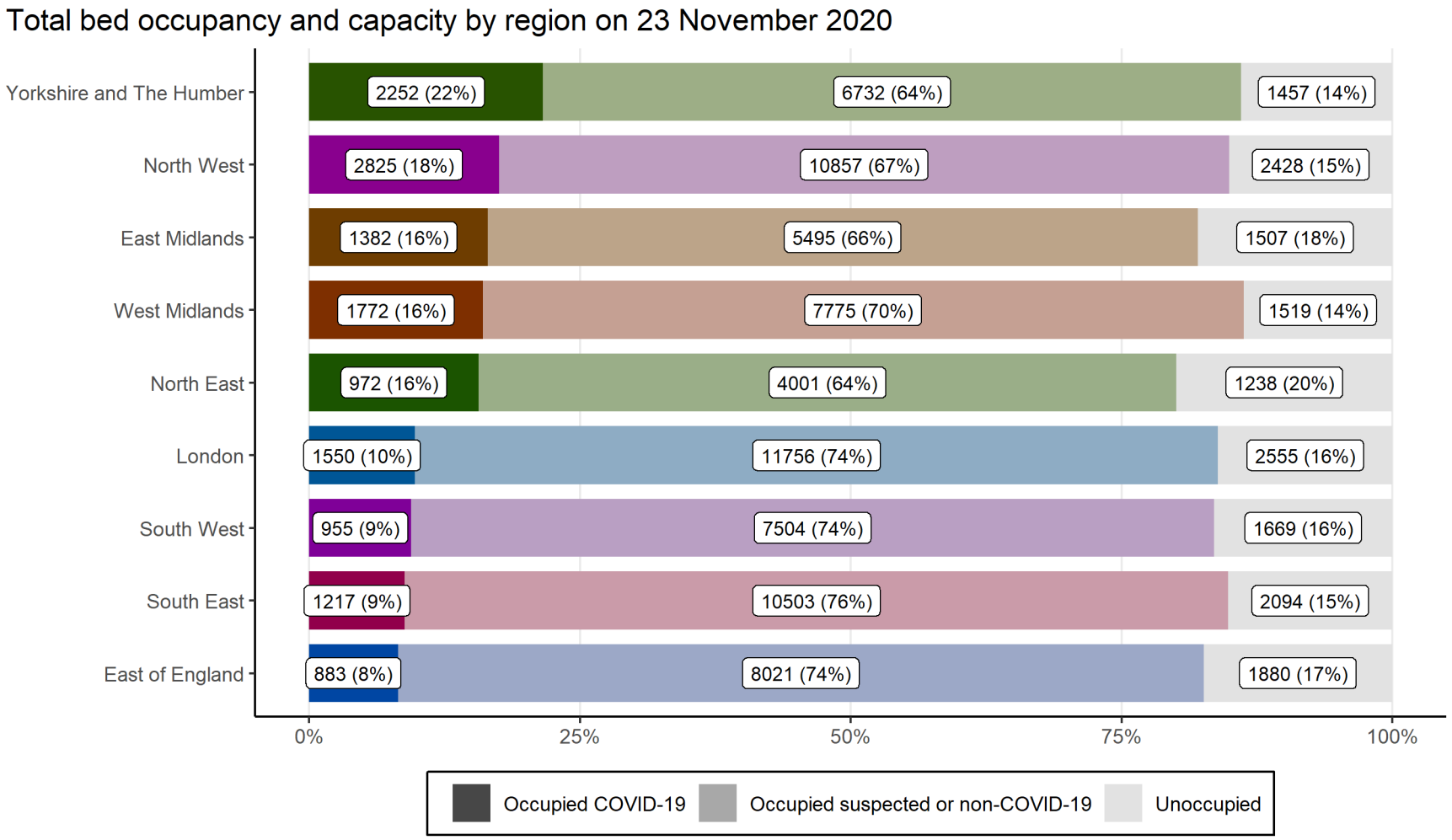
Total bed occupancy and capacity by region

Dotted line shows 'spring peak value', i.e. highest daily COVID-19 bed occupancy recorded between 02 April 2020 and 01 June 2020. Solid bar above axis indicates when daily recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of daily available capacity, which is approximately shown by the dashed line.



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 02 April 2020 to 23 November 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region â€“ general and acute beds

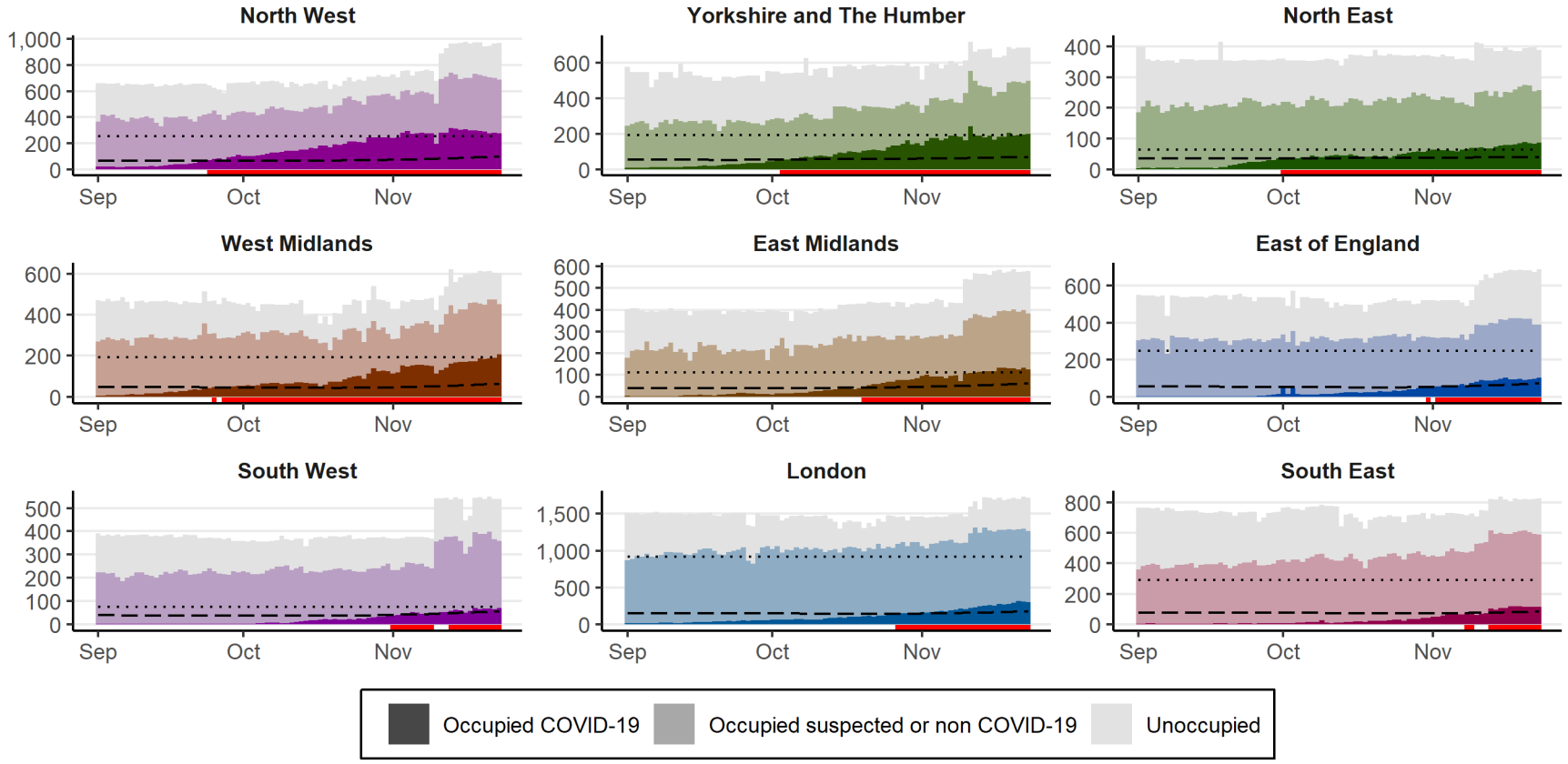


Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region - HDU/ITU beds

HDU/ITU bed occupancy and capacity by region

Dotted line shows 'spring peak value', i.e. highest daily COVID-19 bed occupancy recorded between 27 April 2020 and 01 June 2020. Solid bar above axis indicates when daily recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of daily available capacity, which is approximately shown by the dashed line.



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 27 April 2020 to 23 November 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, alarms over the past 7 days (16 Nov 2020 to 22 Nov 2020)

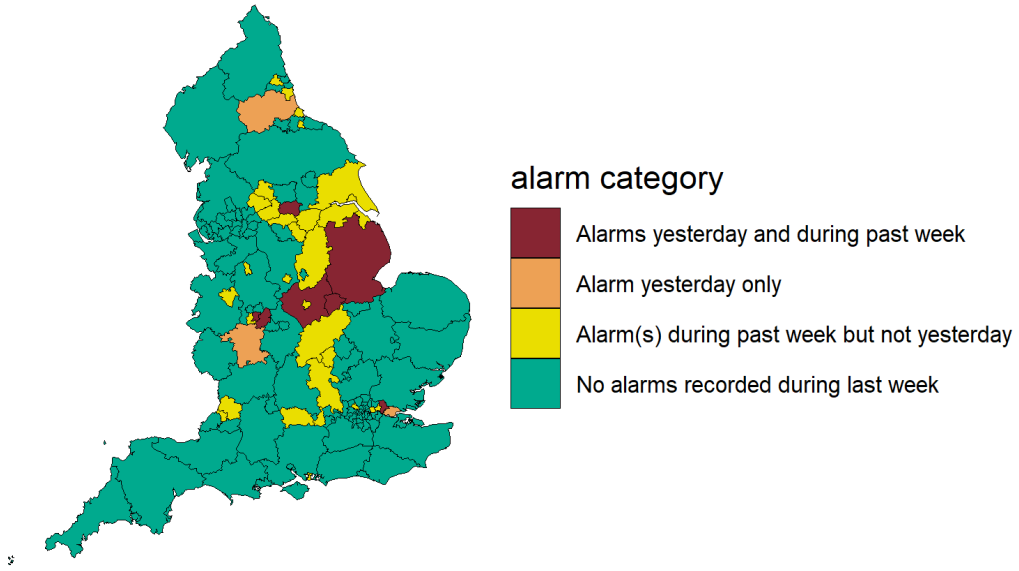
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently of the underlying incidence of COVID-19.

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Leicestershire, including Rutland	[redacted]	Alarms yesterday and during past week
Birmingham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Sandwell		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Wakefield		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Lincolnshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Havering		Alarms yesterday and during past week
County Durham		Alarm yesterday only
Thurrock		Alarm yesterday only
Worcestershire		Alarm yesterday only
Portsmouth		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derby		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kingston upon Hull, City of		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Barnsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bradford		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Nottinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Hartlepool		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Telford and Wrekin		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Barking and Dagenham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Buckinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Calderdale		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kirklees		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Middlesbrough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Newham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North Lincolnshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
West Berkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Brent		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bristol, City of		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Doncaster		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Dudley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
East Riding of Yorkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Leicester		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Milton Keynes		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Newcastle upon Tyne		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North East Lincolnshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Northamptonshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Rotherham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
South Gloucestershire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Stoke-on-Trent		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sunderland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Wokingham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

The NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ syndromic indicator should be used to monitor trends in calls rather than numbers. These data are based on potential COVID-19 symptoms reported by callers and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus.

NHS 111 potential COVID-19 calls, alarms over past 7 days (16/11/20 - 22/11/20)



Alarm methodology

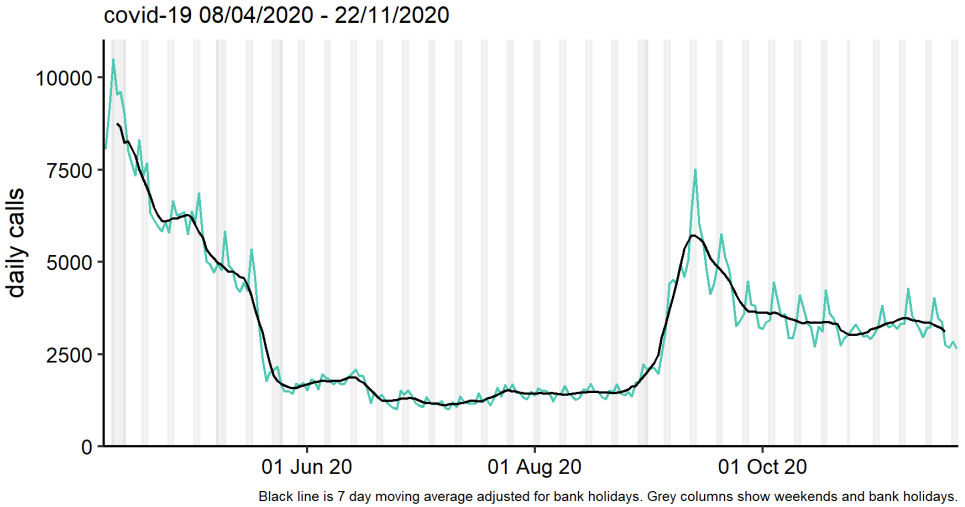
Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

The 'expected' number of calls in a local authority is based on the average rate across England each day. The threshold is calculated as expected calls + 3 * sqrt(expected calls) i.e. assuming data follows a Poisson distribution.

An alarm is generated if call numbers are above the threshold.

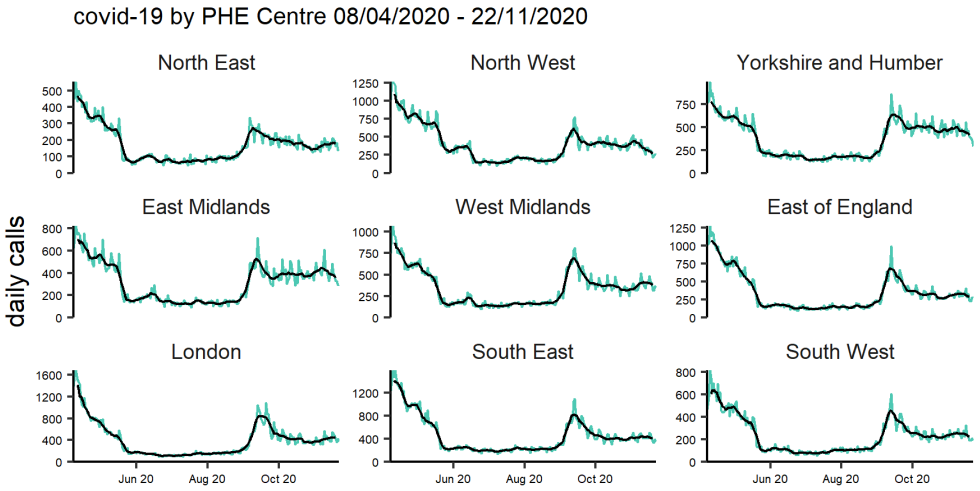
NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

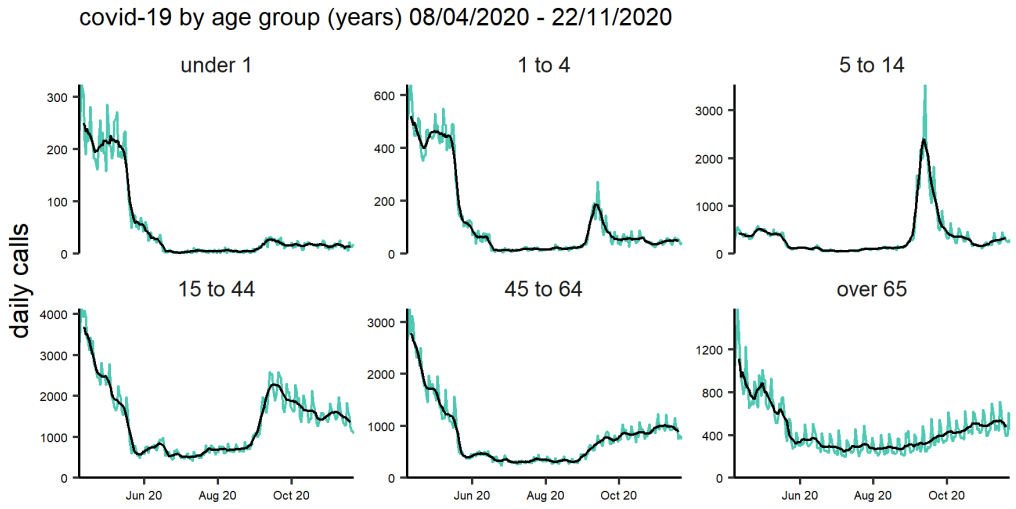
Trends in daily NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 22 Nov)



NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

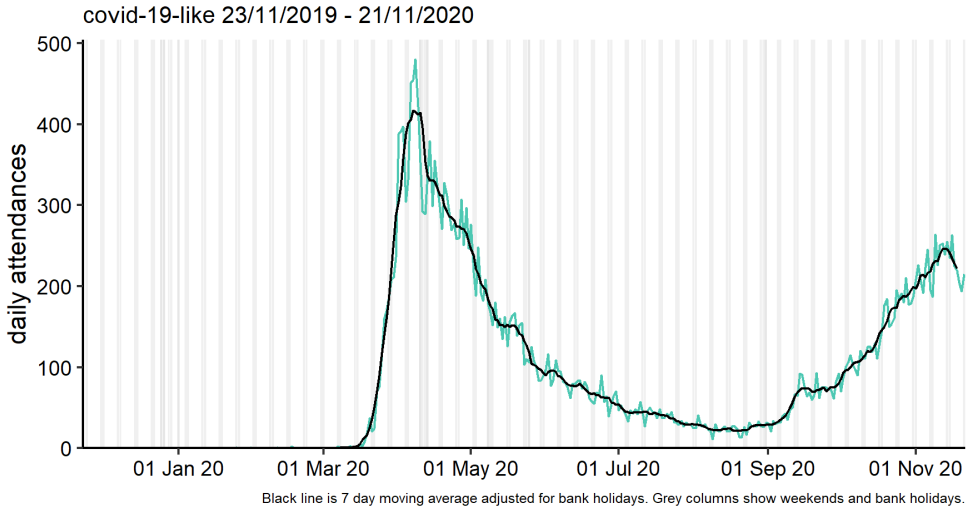
- These data are based on ‘potential COVID-19’ symptoms reported by callers
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts should be used to monitor trends (not the actual number of people symptomatic in the community)
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of calls (PHE Centre population size varies). Please note the different scales on these charts.





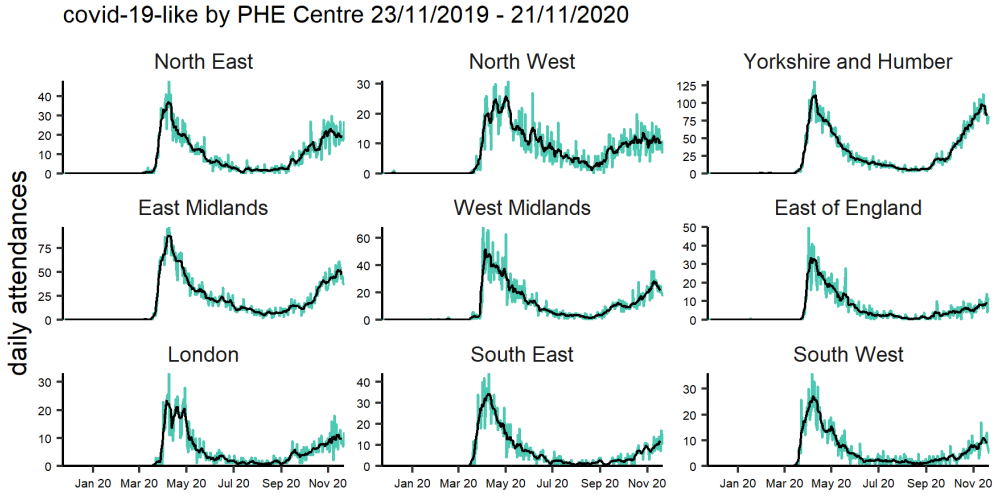
Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System COVID-19-like attendances

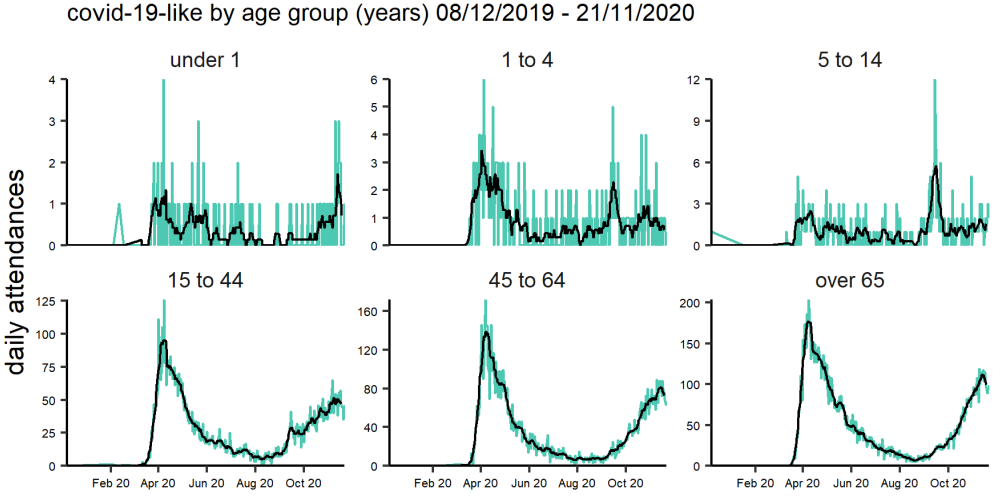
Trends in daily ED COVID-19-like attendances, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 21 Nov)



Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS) COVID-19-like attendances.

- EDs are included in surveillance based on the speed and frequency of reporting in the most recent 7 days
  - EDs included can change on a day by day basis
- These data are based on COVID-19-like primary diagnoses (patients may have multiple diagnoses listed)
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts are an underestimation of the actual number of COVID-19-like attendances (as alternative diagnoses may have been entered)
- Charts should be used to monitor trends
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of attendances (PHE Centre population size and number of EDs included varies)
  - Please note the different scales on the charts.
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts





Further information and weekly EDSSS reports containing COVID-19-like attendance surveillance data is available from the PHE EDSSS bulletin.

Care homes
report changes from 17 November 2020

- **From the 17 November 2020, this report now includes all incidents** (HPZone situation types exposure and issue in addition to ‘outbreak’ and ‘cluster’) in care homes reported to PHE local teams. This is necessitated by a change in recording practice by PHE local teams. In addition the analysis now matches reported incidents to positive laboratory test results in order to show the number of incidents with confirmed COVID-19 in residents.
- Some outbreaks are recorded in HPZone as being in care homes when in fact they are in another similar institution. The report **now only includes those we recognise are in CQC-registered care homes;** this is now possible due to changes in data entry at a local level